

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DALLAS BUYERS CLUB, LLC, a Texas
limited liability company,

Plaintiff,

v.

DOE-70.181.229.254,

Defendant.

Case No.: 16cv317-BAS (DHB)

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S
EX PARTE MOTION TO EXPEDITE
DISCOVERY**

[ECF No. 3]

On February 8, 2016, Plaintiff Dallas Buyers Club, LLC filed an *Ex Parte* Motion for Expedited Discovery. (ECF No. 3.) Because Defendant has not been named or served, no opposition or reply briefs have been filed. For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's Motion is **GRANTED**.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On February 8, 2016, Plaintiff filed a Complaint against Doe, a subscriber assigned IP address 70.181.229.254 ("Defendant"). (ECF No. 1.) Plaintiff alleges a single cause of action for direct copyright infringement. Plaintiff asserts that it is the registered copyright holder of the motion picture *Dallas Buyers Club*. (See ECF No. 1 at ¶¶ 4, 6.) Plaintiff contends Defendant used the BitTorrent file distribution network to copy and distribute Plaintiff's copyrighted work through the Internet without Plaintiff's permission. (ECF No.

1 at ¶ 35.)

2 On February 8, 2016, Plaintiff filed the instant Motion in which Plaintiff seeks leave
3 to take early discovery to learn the identity of Defendant from his or her Internet Service
4 Provider (“ISP”), Cox Communications. Specifically, Plaintiff seeks an order permitting
5 it to serve a Rule 45 subpoena on Cox Communications for the identity of the account
6 holder assigned to Defendant’s IP address, and for further reasonable discovery as may be
7 needed.

8 II. LEGAL STANDARDS

9 Generally, discovery is not permitted without a court order before the parties have
10 conferred pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f). Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(1).
11 “[H]owever, in rare cases, courts have made exceptions, permitting limited discovery to
12 ensue after filing of the complaint to permit the plaintiff to learn the identifying facts
13 necessary to permit service on the defendant.” *Columbia Ins. Co. v. Seescandy.com*, 185
14 F.R.D. 573, 577 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (citing *Gillespie v. Civiletti*, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir.
15 1980)). Requests for early or expedited discovery are granted upon a showing by the
16 moving party of good cause. *See Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc.*, 208 F.R.D.
17 273, 275-76 (N.D. Cal. 2002) (applying “the conventional standard of good cause in
18 evaluating Plaintiff’s request for expedited discovery”).

19 “The Ninth Circuit has held that when the defendants’ identities are unknown at the
20 time the complaint is filed, courts may grant plaintiffs leave to take early discovery to
21 determine the defendants’ identities ‘unless it is clear that discovery would not uncover the
22 identities, or that the complaint would be dismissed on other grounds.’” *808 Holdings, LLC*
23 *v. Collective of December 29, 2011 Sharing Hash*, No. 12-cv-0186 MMA (RBB), 2012
24 WL 1648838, *3 (S.D. Cal. May 4, 2012) (quoting *Gillespie*, 629 F.2d at 642). “A district
25 court’s decision to grant discovery to determine jurisdictional facts is a matter of
26 discretion.” *Columbia Ins.*, 185 F.R.D. at 578 (citing *Wells Fargo & Co. v. Wells Fargo*
27 *Express Co.*, 556 F.2d 406, 430 n.24 (9th Cir. 1977)).

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District courts apply a three-factor test when considering motions for early discovery to identify Doe defendants. *Id.* at 578-80. First, “the plaintiff should identify the missing party with sufficient specificity such that the Court can determine that defendant is a real person or entity who could be sued in federal court.” *Id.* at 578. Second, the plaintiff “should identify all previous steps taken to locate the elusive defendant” to ensure that the plaintiff has made a good faith effort to identify and serve process on the defendant. *Id.* at 579. Third, the “plaintiff should establish to the Court’s satisfaction that plaintiff’s suit against defendant could withstand a motion to dismiss.” *Id.* (citing *Gillespie*, 629 F.2d at 642). Further “the plaintiff should file a request for discovery with the Court, along with a statement of reasons justifying the specific discovery requested as well as identification of a limited number of persons or entities on whom discovery process might be served and for which there is a reasonable likelihood that the discovery process will lead to identifying information about defendant that would make service of process possible.” *Id.* at 580.

III. ANALYSIS

A. Identification of Missing Party with Sufficient Specificity

First, Plaintiff must identify Defendant with enough specificity to enable the Court to determine that Defendant is a real person or entity who would be subject to the jurisdiction of this Court. *Columbia Ins.*, 185 F.R.D. at 578. This Court has previously determined that “a plaintiff identifies Doe defendants with sufficient specificity by providing the unique IP addresses assigned to an individual defendant on the day of the allegedly infringing conduct, and by using ‘geolocation technology’ to trace the IP addresses to a physical point of origin.” *808 Holdings*, 2012 WL 1648838, at *4 (quoting *OpenMind Solutions, Inc. v. Does 1-39*, No. C-11-3311 MEJ, 2011 WL 4715200 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 7, 2011); *Pink Lotus Entm’t, LLC v. Does 1-46*, No. C-11-02263 HRL, 2011 WL 2470986 (N.D. Cal. June 21, 2011)).

Here, Plaintiff has filed a chart that lists the unique IP address corresponding to Defendant, and the dates and times of the purportedly infringing activity, as well as the city in which the IP address is located. (ECF No. 1-2.) Consequently, Plaintiff has identified

1 Defendant with sufficient specificity. *See OpenMind Solutions*, 2011 WL 4715200, at *2
 2 (concluding that plaintiff satisfied the first factor by identifying the defendants' IP
 3 addresses and by tracing the IP addresses to a point of origin within the State of California);
 4 *Pink Lotus Entm't*, 2011 WL 2470986, at *3 (same). In addition, Plaintiff has presented
 5 evidence that the identified IP address is physically located in this district. (*See* ECF No.
 6 1-2.)

7 **B. Previous Attempts to Locate Defendant**

8 Next, Plaintiff must describe all prior steps it has taken to identify the defendant in
 9 a good faith effort to locate and serve him or her. *See Columbia Ins.*, 185 F.R.D. at 579.
 10 Plaintiff states it has been able to identify much about Defendant, including which ISP
 11 provider he or she uses, where he or she is generally located, and what software he or she
 12 used to commit the alleged acts of infringement. (ECF No. 3-1 at 5.) However, Plaintiff
 13 generally maintains that there are no other practical measures available to determine the
 14 actual identity of Defendant. Thus, Plaintiff appears to have obtained and investigated the
 15 available data pertaining to the alleged infringement in a good faith effort to locate
 16 Defendant. *See OpenMind Solutions*, 2011 WL 4715200, at *3; *MCGIP, LLC v. Does 1-*
 17 *149*, 2011 WL 3607666, *2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 3, 2011); *Pink Lotus Entm't*, 2011 WL
 18 2470986, at *3.

19 **C. Ability to Withstand a Motion to Dismiss**

20 "Finally, to be entitled to early discovery, [Plaintiff] must demonstrate that its
 21 Complaint can withstand a motion to dismiss." *808 Holdings*, 2012 WL 1648838 at *5
 22 (citing *Columbia Ins.*, 185 F.R.D. at 579).

23 **1. Ability to State a Claim Upon Which Relief Can Be Granted**

24 In order to establish copyright infringement, a plaintiff must show: (1) ownership of
 25 a valid copyright, and (2) that the defendant violated the copyright owner's exclusive rights
 26 under the Copyright Act. *Ellison v. Robertson*, 357 F.3d 1072, 1076 (9th Cir. 2004); 17
 27 U.S.C. § 501(a). Here, Plaintiff alleges it owns the registered copyright of the work that
 28 Defendant allegedly copied and distributed using the BitTorrent file distribution network.

(ECF No. 1 at ¶¶ 4, 6.) Plaintiff also alleges it did not permit or consent to Defendant's copying or distribution of its work. (*Id.* at ¶ 35.) It appears Plaintiff has stated a prima facie claim for copyright infringement that can withstand a motion to dismiss.

2. Personal Jurisdiction

Plaintiff bears the burden of establishing jurisdictional facts. *See Columbia Ins. Co.*, 185 F.R.D. at 578. Plaintiff's Complaint indicates that Defendant is located in this judicial district. (*See* ECF No. 1-2 (showing the IP address associated with Defendant is located in Vista, California). The Complaint also alleges that Defendant's acts of copyright infringement occurred using an IP address traced to a physical location in this district, and that Defendant is believed to reside in California. (ECF No. 1. at ¶ 3, 14.)

Therefore, at this early juncture, it appears Plaintiff has alleged sufficient facts to show it can likely withstand a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction because Defendant's IP address was traced to a location in this district. *See 808 Holdings*, 2012 WL 1648838 at *6-7.

2. Venue

"The venue of suits for infringement of copyright is not determined by the general provision governing suits in the federal district courts, rather by the venue provision of the Copyright Act." *Goldberg v. Cameron*, 482 F. Supp. 2d 1136, 1143 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a); *Lumiere v. Mae Edna Wilder, Inc.*, 261 U.S. 174, 176 (1923)). "In copyright infringement actions, venue is proper 'in the district in which the defendant or his agent resides or may be found.'" *Brayton Purcell LLP v. Recordon & Recordon*, 606 F.3d 1124, 1128 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a)). "The Ninth Circuit interprets this statutory provision to allow venue 'in any judicial district in which the defendant would be amenable to personal jurisdiction if the district were a separate state.'" *Id.*

Plaintiff alleges venue is proper because although Defendant's true identity is unknown, Defendant is believed to reside (and therefore can be found in this district), and a substantial part of the infringing acts complained of occurred in this district. (ECF No.

1 at ¶ 3, 13.) Defendant appears to have an IP address in this district. (ECF No. 1-2.) Accordingly, Plaintiff's Complaint can likely survive a motion to dismiss.

3 **D. Specific Discovery Request**

4 Here, Plaintiff requests leave to serve a Rule 45 subpoena on Cox Communications. Plaintiff indicates the subpoena will be limited to requesting the name and address of the subscriber associated with Defendant's IP address. The Court finds this limitation is appropriate. Therefore, the Court determines Plaintiff has shown good cause to subpoena records from Cox Communication for the identity of the subscriber assigned to Defendant's IP address. However, once Plaintiff is able to identify and serve Defendant, the need for early discovery ceases. Therefore, Plaintiff's request for leave to conduct any further discovery is denied at this time.

12 **E. Cable Privacy Act**

13 Finally, the Court must consider the requirements of the Cable Privacy Act, 47 U.S.C. § 551. The Act generally prohibits cable operators from disclosing personally identifiable information regarding subscribers without the prior written or electronic consent of the subscriber. 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(1). A cable operator, however, may disclose such information if the disclosure is made pursuant to a court order and the cable operator provides the subscriber with notice of the order. 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2)(B). The ISP that Plaintiff intends to subpoena in this case is a cable operator within the meaning of the Act.

20 **IV. CONCLUSION**

21 For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiff's *Ex Parte* Motion for Expedited Discovery is **GRANTED**, as follows:

23 1. Plaintiff may serve a subpoena on Defendant's ISP, Cox Communications, seeking the name and address of the subscriber assigned to Defendant's IP address.

25 2. The subpoena must provide a minimum of forty-five (45) days notice before any production and shall be limited to one category of documents identifying the particular subscriber listed on Exhibit 1 to Plaintiff's Complaint. (ECF No. 1-2.) The requested information should be limited to the name and address of the subscriber. Cox

1 Communications may seek a protective order if it determines there is a legitimate basis for
2 doing so.


3 3. Cox Communications shall have fourteen (14) calendar days after service of
4 the subpoena to notify the subscriber that his or her identity has been subpoenaed by
5 Plaintiff. The subscriber whose identity has been subpoenaed shall then have thirty (30)
6 calendar days from the date of the notice to seek a protective order or file any other
7 responsive pleading.

8 4. Plaintiff shall serve a copy of this Order with any subpoena obtained and
9 served pursuant to this Order to Cox Communications. Cox Communications, in turn, must
10 provide a copy of this Order along with the required notice to the subscriber whose identity
11 is sought pursuant to this Order.

12 5. No other discovery is authorized at this time.

13 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

14 Dated: February 22, 2016

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16 Hon. David H. Bartick
17 United States Magistrate Judge
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